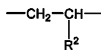


**AMENDED CLAIM SET:**

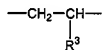
1. (currently amended) A polar group-containing olefin copolymer comprising a constituent unit represented by the following formula (1), a constituent unit represented by the following formula (2) and a constituent unit represented by the following formula (3), having a molecular weight distribution (Mw/Mn) of not more than 3, and having an intensity ratio of  $[[T\alpha\beta]]$   $T\alpha\beta$  to  $T\alpha\alpha$  ( $T\alpha\beta/T\alpha\alpha$ ), as determined from a  $^{13}C$ -NMR spectrum of said copolymer, of not more than 1.0:



... (1)



... (2)

... ( $\text{R}^4$ )<sub>r</sub>-(X)<sub>p</sub>

wherein  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  may be the same or different and are each a hydrogen atom or a straight-chain or branched aliphatic hydrocarbon group of 1 to 18 carbon atoms;  $R^3$  is a straight-chain hydrocarbon group of 11 or more carbon atoms;  $R^4$  is a hetero atom or a group containing a hetero atom;  $r$  is 0 or 1;  $X$  is a polar group selected from an alcoholic hydroxyl group, a phenolic hydroxyl group, a carboxylic acid group, a carboxylic acid ester group, an acid anhydride group, an amino group, an amide group, an epoxy group and a mercapto group;  $p$  is an integer of 1 to 3; and when  $p$  is 2 or 3, each  $X$  may be the same or different, and in this case, if  $r$  is 0,  $X$  may be bonded to the same or different atom of  $R^3$ , and if  $r$  is 1,  $X$  may be bonded to the same or different atom of  $R^4$ .

2. (cancelled).

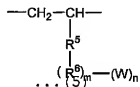
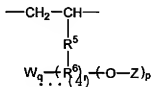
3. (previously presented) The polar group-containing olefin copolymer of claim 1, wherein X in the constituent unit represented by the formula (3) is a polar group selected from a phenolic hydroxyl group, a carboxylic acid ester group, an acid anhydride group, an amino group, an amide group, an epoxy group and a mercapto group.

4. (previously presented) The polar group-containing olefin copolymer of claim 1, wherein  $R^1$  in the constituent unit represented by the formula (1) and  $R^2$  in the constituent unit represented by the formula (2) are each a hydrocarbon group of 2 or more carbon atoms and the crystallinity of said copolymer, as determined by X-ray diffractometry, is not less than 10 %.

5. (previously presented) The polar group-containing olefin copolymer of claim 1, wherein  $R^1$  in the constituent unit represented by the formula (1) and  $R^2$  in the constituent unit represented by the formula (2) are each a hydrocarbon group of 2 or more carbon atoms and the crystallinity of said copolymer, as determined by X-ray diffractometry, is less than 10 %.

6. (currently amended) A branched type polar group-containing olefin copolymer comprising a constituent unit represented by the following formula (1) and a constituent unit represented by the following formula (4), and optionally a constituent unit represented by the following formula (5),

having a molecular weight distribution ( $M_w/M_n$ ) of not more than 3, and having an intensity ratio of  $[[T]]$   $T_{\alpha\beta}$  to  $T_{\alpha\alpha}$  ( $T_{\alpha\beta}/T_{\alpha\alpha}$ ), as determined from a  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum of said copolymer, of not more than 1.0:



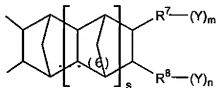
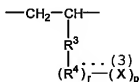
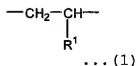
wherein  $\text{R}^1$  is a hydrogen atom or a straight-chain or branched aliphatic hydrocarbon group of 1 to 18 carbon atoms;  $\text{R}^5$  is a hydrocarbon group;  $\text{R}^6$  is a hetero atom or a group containing a hetero atom;  $r$  is 0 or 1;  $Z$  is a polymer segment obtained by any one of anionic polymerization, ring-opening polymerization and polycondensation;  $W$  is a hydroxyl group or an epoxy group;  $p$  is an integer of 1 to 3,  $q$  is 0, 1 or 2, and  $p+q \leq 3$ ; when  $p$  is 2 or 3, each  $\text{---O---Z}$  may be the same or different, and in this case, if  $r$  is 0,  $\text{---O---Z}$  may be bonded to the same or different atom of  $\text{R}^5$ , and if  $r$  is 1,  $\text{---O---Z}$  may be bonded to the same or different atom of  $\text{R}^6$ ; when  $q$  is 2, each  $W$  may be the same or different, and in this case, if  $r$  is 0,  $W$  may be bonded to the same or different atom of  $\text{R}^5$ , and if  $r$  is 1,  $W$  may be bonded to the same or different atom of  $\text{R}^6$ ; in case of  $p \geq 1$  and  $q \geq 1$ , if  $r$  is 0,  $W$  and  $\text{---O---Z}$  may be bonded to the same or different atom of  $\text{R}^5$ , and if  $r$  is 1,  $W$  and  $\text{---O---Z}$  may be bonded to the same or different atom of  $\text{R}^6$ ;  $m$  is 0 or 1;  $n$  is an integer of 1 to 3; and when  $n$  is 2 or 3, each  $W$  may be the same or different, and in this

case, if  $m$  is 0,  $W$  may be bonded to the same or different atom of  $R^6$ , and if  $m$  is 1,  $W$  may be bonded to the same or different atom of  $R^7$ .

7. (previously presented) The branched type polar group-containing olefin copolymer of claim 6, wherein, in the formula (4),  $r$  is 0 and  $Z$  is a polymer segment obtained by anionic polymerization.

8. (previously presented) The branched type polar group-containing olefin copolymer of claim 6, wherein, in the formula (4),  $Z$  is a polymer segment obtained by ring-opening polymerization or polycondensation.

9. (currently amended) A polar group-containing olefin copolymer comprising a constituent unit represented by the following formula (1) and a constituent unit represented by the following formula (6) and, optionally a constituent unit represented by the following formula (3), having a molecular weight distribution ( $M_w/M_n$ ) of not more than 3, and having an intensity ratio of  $[[T\alpha\beta]]$   $T\alpha\beta$  to  $T\alpha\alpha$  ( $T\alpha\beta/T\alpha\alpha$ ), as determined from a  $^{13}C$ -NMR spectrum of said copolymer, of not more than 1.0:



wherein  $R^1$  is a hydrogen atom or a straight-chain or branched aliphatic hydrocarbon group of 1 to 18 carbon atoms;  $R^3$  is a hydrocarbon group;  $R^4$  is a hetero atom or a group containing a hetero atom;  $R^7$  is a direct bond or an aliphatic hydrocarbon group of 1 or more carbon atoms;  $R^8$  is a hydrogen atom, a direct bond or an aliphatic hydrocarbon group of 1 or more carbon atoms; Y is a polar group containing O and/or N; m and n are each an integer of 0 to 2, and m+n is not 0; s is 0 or 1; r is 0 or 1; X is a polar group selected from an alcoholic hydroxyl group, a phenolic hydroxyl group, a carboxylic acid group, a carboxylic acid ester group, an acid anhydride group, an amino group, an amide group, an epoxy group and a mercapto group; p is an integer of 1 to 3; when p is 2 or 3, each X may be the same or different, and in this case, if r is 0, X may be bonded to the same or different atom of  $R^3$ , and if r is 1, X may be bonded to the same or different atom of  $R^4$ .

10. - 27. (cancelled).